The Times Dispatch

THE TIMES FOUNDED 1860.
THE DISPATCH FOUNDED 1850.

WHOLE NUMBER 19,091. RICHMOND, VA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1912. THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Fair. PRICE TWO CENTS.

BANK DEPOSITS WILL BE PROBED

Auditor Moore Will Inquire Into Glaring Discrepancies.

SIX COUNTIES WITHOUT INCOME

Others Have But One to Four People Who Receive More Than $2,000—Returns Show Increasing Incongruities as County Figures Are Revealed.

Another phase of his coming activities in the matter of tax reform was announced yesterday by State Auditor C. Lee Moore. This is that he will inquire into the amounts of money on deposit in banks as returned by the citizens of Virginia.

Mr. Moore states that he will call upon the State Bank Examiner for a statement as to the amount of money on deposit in each State bank in Virginia on February 15, 1912, the date on which the call for a statement nearest to February 1, when the taxes are levied, was made. He will also make a similar request of the Comptroller of the Currency in Washington for the total amount on deposit in national banks on the same day.

Deadly Parallel.

Fortified with these figures, the Auditor will compare them with the totals given in as bank deposits in each locality in the State. For instance, it will appear that one county is returned in all $20,000 of money on deposit. The bank statements will show that $750,000 was on deposit in the banks of that county on February 15.

These two statements will be sent to the judge of the circuit court of the county or the Corporation Court of the city, with a request that the figures be brought to the attention of the grand jury. The latter body will make its investigations, calling in such witnesses as it may desire, or as are suggested to it. Bank officials can, no doubt, shed much light on the finances of various individuals. At all events, the data collected will be of value in the determination of the presentments or true bills for making false tax returns.

It is already known to be a fact that the total of money on deposit as given in and sworn to by taxpayers is but a fraction of the sums known to be deposited, subject to checks, or on time certificates, in the official reports of the banks to the Comptroller of the Currency and the State Corporation Commission.

No One Has Income.

Figures issued yesterday from the office of the Auditor of Public Accounts show that not a single person in the counties of Craig, Middlesex, Highland, King George or Grayson received an income of more than $2,000 the year, according to the sworn returns to the commissioners of the revenue. Three of these counties are in the Southwest and two in Tidewater. Grayson especially has some of the richest and most beautiful farms in the State. Together with Amelia reported yesterday, six counties have so far been found wherein not a single person can succeed in earning, or in receiving from investments a sum in excess of $2,000. Only one person each in the counties of Page, Warren, Gloucester and King and Queen, has an income of more than $2,000. There are two such fortunate people in Amherst, three in Fluvanna and four in King William.

Russell County boasts of ten, one of whom is Henry C. Stuart, with an income of $36,378.

The newest city in Virginia—Suffolk—has fifteen people who gave in enough income to admit of taxation.

School People's Tax.

Rockbridge County shows up fairly well in comparison with such returns as have just been enumerated. It has forty-two such persons with taxable incomes. A large number of these are teachers in the Virginia Military Institute and Washington and Lee University.

Counties which return no incomes had the following population in 1910: Craig, 4,711; Middlesex, 9,872; Island, 5,154; King George, 6,378; Grayson, 19,856. Those which have but one person making more than $2,000 are populated as follows: Page, 14,147; Warren, 8,589; Gloucester, 12,477; King and Queen, 9,576. The other counties whose figures are presented to-day showed as follows in the last census returns: Amherst, 18,932; Fluvanna, 8,523; King William, 8,547; Russell, 23,474.

The income tax returns, showing total incomes with exemption not deducted are as follows:

Rockbridge County.

Lexington District—A. W. Harman, Jr., $1,000; John H. Latane, $3,000; Livingston W. Smith, $2,600; Professor M. B. Burks, $5,000; M. B. Corse, $2,200; John L. Campbell, $3,000; Professor H. D. Campbell, $2,800; Professor W. S. Currell, $2,900; Dr. Charles H. Davidson, $2,500; Professor D. B. Easter, $2,200; Major H. C. Ford, $2,200; Frank T. Glasgow, $3,500; Dr. Robert Glasgow, $3,000; Professor D. G. Hancock, $2,200; Professor Addison Hague, $2,812; Dr. James L. Howe, $2,375; Dr. J. R. Howerton, $2,500; Professor D. C. Humphreys, $2,640; William P. Irwin, $2,300; Colonel Thomas A. Jones, $2,300; Colonel R. D. Kerlin, $2,300; Judge S. H. Letcher, $4,618; Greenlee D. Letcher, $2,86[illegible]; Joseph R. Long, $2,650; Colonel Francis Mallory, $2,500; Samuel R. Moore, $2,771; Willam L. McElwee, $3,035; General E. W. Nichols, $4,000; Colonel J. M. Patton, $2,300; Colonel Hunter Pendleton, $3,100; Paul M. Penich, $2,500; Professor W. H. Pollard, $2,200; John Sheridan, $3,500; William T. Shields, $3,500; General Scott Shipp, $2,800; Abram P. Staples, $2,800; W. Le Conte Stevens, $2,700; Mrs. H. St. George Tucker, $4,000; R. Estes Vaughan, $7,347; Colonel C. W. Watts,

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MUST KNOW RACE OF APPLICANTS

Bar Association Resolution Precludes Any More Negro Members.

THREE NOW IN ALLOWED TO STAY

Former Secretary of War Dickinson Makes Appeal That Ends Fight on Race Question. Committee Condemns Movement for Recall of Judges or Judicial Decisions.

Milwaukee, Wis., August 27.—The American Bar Association to-day adopted a resolution requiring that hereafter when negro lawyers apply for membership their race be made known in the application. Attorney-General George W. Wickersham in a heated debate declared the resolution recognized the legality of membership of W. H. Lewis and two other negro members who have been unseated by the executive committee. The race question precipitated a fight, which was abruptly ended by an appeal by former Secretary of War Jacob M. Dickinson that further discussion would bring criticism of the association.

Immediately Mr. Wickersham jumped to his feet and said: "I hope this resolution will pass, for it recognizes the legality of these negro members. It was I who was chiefly responsible for bringing this subject up."

Scores of members protested against adoption of the resolution, saying it had always been the policy to exclude negro members. Others said while this resolution allowed the present negro members to remain, it would preclude the admission of more negro members because the fact of their race would be made to the executive committee. The resolution offered by Mr. Dickinson was:

Resolution Adopted.

Whereas three persons of the colored race were elected to membership in this association without knowledge upon the part of those electing them that they were of that race and are now members of the association.

Resolved, That as it never has been contemplated that members of the colored race should become members of the association, the several local councils are directed, if at any time any of of them shall recommend a person of the colored race for membership, to accompany the recommendation with a statement of the fact that he is of such race."

Fifty-four lawyers, with at least one from each State, to-day completed for presentation to the association a report denouncing as "dangerous to the country" all movements for the recall of judges or of judicial decisions. The report cites that in Ohio the constitutional convention declined to apply recall to the judges, but provided that laws should be passed for the prompt removal on complaint and hearing of judges for any misconduct involving moral turpitude. The report says this substantially is the system used in Massachusetts, New York and several other States, and says that in addition to California and Oregon, where the judicial recall exists, the only other States which have taken steps toward the recall are Arizona, Colorado, Nevada and North Dakota. In the latter States, the report asserts, the bar associations have started campaigns against the recall.

Those who signed the report include Frank B. Kellogg, Minnesota; William B. Hornblower, New York; Lawrence Maxwell, Ohio; Edmund F. Trabue, Kentucky; Jacob M. Dickinson, Tennessee, former Secretary of War, is named as one of those who originated the committee "to expose the fallacy of judicial recall."

"We are pleased to report," says the committee, "that the bar associations of many States have taken action opposed to the principle of judicial recall. In numerous other States action undoubtedly will be taken.

"We maintain that the recall applied to judges will tend to deprive the public of judges of ability, character, high sense of duty and a due regard to enlightened public sentiment, and that a judiciary is absolutely necessary to the existence of a constitutional democracy.

To Safeguard Judiciary.

"The application of the recall to an ordinary official may be a question of expediency, but it is not fundamentally wrong. To apply it to the judiciary is in violation of the principles of government which ages of experience have demonstrated to be wise. In the States and in the Federal government we have the right of impeachment, and in several of the States the right of removal of a judge by the Legislature. If the right of impeachment is not sufficient, an adequate remedy can be created for the removal of a judge for conduct inconsistent with his office after complaint is made and he is given an opportunity to be heard in his own defense. In this way the independence of the judiciary is maintained and a judge is removed simply for incapacity or misconduct in office.

"The advocates of this system claim that it is in the interest of the common people. This we deny. For more than 500 years the greatest bulwark for the protection of the mass of the people has been the courts. There never was a time in our country when any man, however poor or humble, could not apply to the courts and be assured of protection. Is it any reproach on the courts that they have extended the same protection to the rich and powerful when assailed by popular prejudice?"

PROMINENT NAMES ON WALDO'S LIST

Church and Society Men Own Property Where Gambling Is Done.

FEW CONVICTIONS FOLLOWING RAIDS

Reasons for This Will Be Investigated by District Attorney. Trial of Police Lieutenant Becker on Charge of Instigating Rosenthal's Murder Set for September 11.

New York, August 27.—Police Commissioner Waldo made public to-night a list of places raided by the police as gambling resorts during the last year, and the names of the owners of the property on which the resorts were conducted. Among the names mentioned are those of many prominent in the financial, religious and social life of the city.

The commissioner turned the list, which includes nearly four hundred places, over to the district attorney who will use it as basis for the proposed John Doe proceedings before Justice Goff next month by which it is expected to close police corruption. Another list containing the names of owners of disorderly houses raided during the same period, June 1, 1911, to August 1, 1912, is being prepared by Commissioner Waldo for the same purpose.

The summoning of many of these owners as witnesses at the John Doe proceedings is understood to be part of the plan of the district attorney in order to determine the responsibility of the owners in allowing their property to be rented for gambling purposes, which is a misdemeanor.

Among the names of the owners is that of Sailors Snug Harbor, a wealthy charitable institution on Staten Island; the Lorillard estate, that of the Lorillard family of millionaire tobacco manufacturers, and J. Edgar Leaycraft and Edgar C. Leaycraft of the real estate firm of J. Edgar Leaycraft & Company, both prominent in Methodist Church and missionary work.

Few Convictions.

A notable feature of the list is the comparatively few number of convictions which followed the arrests made at the raids, a very large majority of the prisoners having been discharged either by the court or the grand jury.

In view of testimony brought out before the grand jury investigating the graft feature of the Rosenthal murder case that the police often weakened their evidence against gamblers who had come across after they had been raided, it is expected that the district attorney will investigate the reason for the few convictions in the proceedings before Justice Goff.

The trial of Police Lieutenant Charles Becker on the charge of instigating the murder of Rosenthal will be begun on September 11 if the plans of District Attorney Whitman do not go astray. While John F. McIntyre, Becker's attorney, obtained for his client to-day the postponement of the date for pleading to the indictment against him until September 3, the prosecutor said to-night that the delay would not interfere with his original plans for bringing Becker to trial the first of the seven accused of the murder. The prosecutor plans to have Becker enter his plea before Justice Goff, and will then move that the trial be set for September 11. Mr. Whitman, who will visit the justice at his country home to-morrow night to map out the program of the John Doe proceedings, which will begin the same day that Becker will be arraigned for pleading, expects to be able to block any further moves by the police lieutenant's counsel looking to delay.

Suspects Not Men Wanted.

Fonda, N. Y., August 27.—Detectives William H. Dorsey and Sullivan, of the Burns agency, stated late to-night that they were perfectly satisfied that the two suspects arrested here are neither "Gip the Blood" nor "Lefty Louie." Additional information from headquarters in New York has shown where there is sufficient difference in the resemblance to warrant their discharge on any charge connecting them with the murder of Herman Rosenthal. The men are, however, held on the technical charge of peddling without a license.

Mrs. Rosenthal Will Sue Becker.

New York, August 27.—Mrs. Lillian Rosenthal, wife of the murdered gambler, is preparing to bring suit against Police Lieutenant Charles Becker for $100,000 damages for the death of her husband. Her lawyer bases his hopes of success in this suit on a technicality which he believes will make it possible for him to win even if Becker escapes conviction in the criminal prosecution.

The point is the requirement in a criminal case that the testimony of accomplices must be corroborated. It is this point which Lieutenant Becker hopes may enable him to win freedom despite the confessions of Rose, Webber and Vallon.

In a civil suit, however, only a preponderance of evidence is necessary to win a verdict, and the fact that the testimony is that of accomplices would not invalidate it.

ESCAPE WRATH OF MOB

Wife-Murderer Is Rushed to County Jail at Ozark.

Ozark, Ark., August 27.—Rushed to the county jail here to-day from Franklin, Ark., to escape the vengeance of a mob on lynching him, Fernando Raubpig, the Slavonic miner, was charged with the murder of his young wife last night. Officers alleged that the devotion shown her little stepson by the woman enraged the boy's father to such a degree that after shooting the woman through the breast, he stabbed her several times and then hacked her with a miner's pick while she lay unconscious on the floor. In spite of her wounds the woman lived for an hour after the attack. The child ran screaming from the house, attracting the attention of neighbors and bringing them to his rescue.

In Neck and Neck Race for Governor of South Carolina

JUDGE IRA B. JONES. GOVERNOR COLE L. BLEASE.

OFFICIAL COUNT NECESSARY TO DETERMINE FINAL RESULT

PUBLICITY IS NOT FEARED BY WILSON

Democratic Nominee Welcomes Investigation of Campaign Expenses.

Seagirt, N. J., August 27.—"I am absolutely in favor of publicity and welcome a thorough investigation of my campaign expenses. I have always held that position. I have always approved of it and will welcome it as a matter of course."

In this way Governor Woodrow Wilson to-night outlined his attitude toward the resolution introduced in the Senate by Senator Penrose calling, among other things, for an inquiry into the pre-convention campaigns of the various candidates.

The Governor was asked who his principal backers were in the primary campaign.

"To tell the truth, I don't know myself except in a general way who had charge of my campaign in the various States," replied the Governor. "I merely kept a general oversight over my campaign fund. Three times we had no fund at all."

The Governor said he could not even estimate his pre-convention expenses. He said most of the money, however, was raised from Princeton graduates. Practically all the money was spent for publicity, said the Governor, "for distributing news through the press. We did not ask papers to use it. We did not volunteer it. We sent it out wherever it was asked for."

The Ryan Incident.

The Governor said that so far as he knew no campaign contributions were declined. With reference to the Thomas F. Ryan incident, which developed in connection with the Watterson-Harvey-Wilson episode, the Governor was asked if he had not declined a contribution from Mr. Ryan.

"I personally did not," answered the Governor, "but Mr. McCombs did. But I ought not to say that, because it leaves the impression that Mr. Ryan offered money. He did not. I declined to see Mr. Ryan, and Mr. McCombs declined to let anybody ask Mr. Ryan for a contribution."

The Governor arrived early to-night from Trenton, where he spent a busy day. All during the hours in which he was receiving callers an Italian sculptor worked away, modeling a clay bust. A London newspaper man brought the sculptor, who has made busts of Taft and Roosevelt, informing the Governor that the likeness was desired because of the Governor's facial resemblance to Joseph Chamberlain, the English statesman.

To-morrow morning Governor Wilson expects a number of Congressmen to call on him. Louis D. Brandeis, of Boston, who recently stated that he would support the Governor, also will be a visitor at the summer capitol.

Will Be Run With Less Expense.

Chicago, Ill., August 27.—Joseph E. Davies, of Wisconsin, secretary of the National Democratic Committee, to-day issued a statement, in which he declared the Democrats purposed establishing a new record in campaign management this year, and that Governor Wilson's campaign would be made with less expense than had attended the election of many a city Mayor.

"We are running our headquarters in New York and Chicago on strict business principles," said Mr. Davies. "We have auditing departments in both offices and a continuous record is being kept of all receipts and disbursements, even petty office expenses being accounted for. Our books are open for investigation now and will be until November and also after election.

Mr. Davies also stated that Democratic efforts would be concentrated in Maine only after the State election there September 9. It was said that William J. Bryan would be active on the stump in behalf of the Democratic cause after September 10.

Close Race Between Jones and Blease in South Carolina.

UNUSUALLY HEAVY VOTE IN STATE

Early Morning Returns Indicate a Slight Lead for the Incumbent—Senator Tillman Apparently Is Renominated Over Talbert and Dial, His Opponents.

Columbia, S. C., August 28 (4 A. M.).—With approximately 15,000 votes to hear from in various parts of the State, principally in counties in which Ira B. Jones is leading, Governor Blease's majority at 3:30 A. M. was 407 in a total vote of more than 111,000. John T. Duncan has received 1,479 votes at 3:30 A. M.

Columbia, S. C., August 28.—South Carolina's sensational battle of ballots for the Democratic nomination for Governor was still in the balance early to-day. Official returns from every county in the State are expected to be necessary to decide whether Cole L. Blease, the incumbent, or Ira B. Jones, formerly Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court, have secured a majority of the votes cast.

The vote of J. T. Duncan, the third candidate for the governorship nomination, may be sufficient to keep either of the two leading candidates from obtaining a majority. In this case a second State primary will be necessary.

Former Chief Justice Jones led by a narrow margin in the balloting up to 1 o'clock this morning when Governor Blease assumed the lead by 1,474 votes over former Judge Jones. J. T. Duncan at that time had polled 1,469 votes, giving Governor Blease a bare majority of 5 votes.

At 2 o'clock this morning the returns gave Governor Blease 53,047 votes, former Judge Jones 52,133, and J. T. Duncan, 1,479.

Governor Blease's lead was then 914 votes, which was not sufficient to give him a majority of the total vote, reported at that time.

Early Returns.

Columbia, S. C., August 27.—Returns from three-fourths of the precincts in the State in to-day's Democratic primary indicate that another primary will be necessary to decide the gubernatorial nomination. At midnight Ira B. Jones, former chief justice of the State Supreme Court, was leading the incumbent, Governor Cole L. Blease, by less than seventy votes. At that hour the vote for the three candidates stood: Jones, 41,587; Blease, 42,660; Duncan, 975.

Indications at this hour were that United States Senator Benjamin R. Tillman had been renominated over W. J. Talbert and N. B. Dial.

In the Sixth Congressional District Representative Ellerbe apparently has been defeated for renomination by J. W. Ragsdale, who, according to incomplete returns, had secured 1,600 more votes than the incumbent. In the Second, Third and Fifth Districts Representatives Byrnes, Aiken and Finley appear to be renominated.

The following State officials seem assured of renomination: J. Frazer Lyon, Attorney-General; S. L. Carter, State Treasurer; John G. Richards, Jr., Railroad Commissioner; C. A. Smith, Lieutenant-Governor. No opposition was encountered by W. W. Moore, Adjutant-General; A. W. Jones, Comptroller-General; E. J. Watson, Commissioner of Agriculture, and J. W. Swearingen, Superintendent of Education.

Keen interest was manifested in all of the contests, and indications are that the total vote will be unusually heavy.

COLONEL BRINGS IN OTHER NAMES

Letters to Judge Parker and Sherman Will Be Placed on Record.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., August 27.—Colonel Roosevelt desires to bring the names of Alton B. Parker, Democratic nominee for the presidency in 1904, and James S. Sherman, Vice-President of the United States, into the inquiry into campaign contributions authorized yesterday by the Senate by the adoption of the Penrose resolution. He said to-day that he would place their names before the Senate committee in his letter to Senator Clapp. This letter, upon which Colonel Roosevelt is now at work, will embody some of the things to which he would have testified yesterday before the committee had it granted him a hearing.

"I shall include in my letter to Senator Clapp," the Colonel said, "the letter which I wrote to Judge Parker in 1904 and my letter to Jim Sherman on the Harriman contribution. I think they are pertinent to the inquiry, and I want to get them on record."

The letter to Judge Parker, to which Colonel Roosevelt has made reference several times recently, was in reply to Judge Parker's charge that Roosevelt's campaign fund had been enriched by a contribution of $100,000 from the Standard Oil Company. The charge was made and the reply written in the height of the campaign of 1904, at the time when Judge Parker was the standard bearer of his party. The letter to Mr. Sherman gave the Roosevelt version of the Harriman-Roosevelt controversy over a contribution by the late E. H. Harriman of $260,000 to the Republican campaign fund of 1904.

To Challenge Knox Story.

Nor will Colonel Roosevelt allow to go unchallenged the report that Philander C. Knox, now Secretary of State, saw him in 1904 as he was dictating a letter to George B. Cortelyou about the alleged Standard Oil contribution and told him that the money had been spent and could not be returned, and that Colonel Roosevelt remarked that the letter was being "written for the record." Colonel Roosevelt said:

"Mr. Knox may have heard me say 'these letters will put the record straight' or 'this will establish a record of my attitude,' but it is certainly not to be inferred from this remark (I don't say that I did not make it, but I may have) that they were written solely for the record. They were genuine letters and expressed just what I wanted to express when I first heard a report that the Standard Oil had contributed or wanted to contribute to my campaign."

It will be several days before Colonel Roosevelt's letter to Senator Clapp will be made public. The Colonel said to-night that he did not receive until late to-day a copy of John D. Archbold's testimony before the Senate investigating committee, which is to form the basis of an important portion of his letter, and that he had a long siege ahead with his secretary before finishing his work. It is probable that the letter will be given out early next week.

Plans for Colonel Roosevelt's tour through Vermont were completed to-day. He will leave Oyster Bay to-morrow evening for Vermont. Although he is to cover most of the country at the rate of a State a day, he set aside three days for Vermont because of the importance which is traditionally attached to the outcome of the Vermont election as a barometric sign in politics.

The Progressive ticket in New York State will be named without any suggestions from Colonel Roosevelt, he said to-night after a conference with Comptroller William A. Prendergast, of New York City, to-day, at which the New York situation was discussed.

IMPORTANT MAIL WILL, AS USUAL, BE DELIVERED

New Law Will Cause No Embarrassment to Business Public.

MEANS MINIMUM OF SUNDAY WORK

Postmaster-General Hitchcock Issues Statement Explaining His Administration of Measure—Proposed Changes Will Result in Satisfactory Distribution of Urgent Matter.

Washington, August 27.—Plans were perfected by Postmaster-General Hitchcock to-day whereby the administration of the new law prohibiting the delivery of mail on Sundays will have no serious effect upon the handling of important mail matter. Holders of lock-boxes at first and second-class post-offices will have access to them as usual, although no mail deliveries will be made by carriers on the street or at post-office windows. Mail for hotel guests and newspapers will be delivered to them through their lock-boxes by a simple arrangement of having that mail sorted on the railway mail cars before it reaches its destination. Such mail will be regarded as "transit matter" and will be distributed immediately upon its arrival at the offices of destination, thus practically insuring a speedier delivery to the addresses than heretofore has been the case. This distribution will require a minimum of Sunday work, and the distribution of other mail received on Sunday will be made after midnight of Sunday, so that it may be delivered by the carriers on their first tour on Monday.

After all-day conferences with the experts of his department, Postmaster-General Hitchcock to-night issued a statement explanatory of his administration of the new law. His assurance is that there will be no embarrassment to the business public and that, through the arrangements he outlines, urgent mail matter will reach its destination promptly. Orders necessary to carry Mr. Hitchcock's plans into effect will be issued immediately.

Statement by Hitchcock.

The Postmaster-General's statement follows:

"There appears to be some misapprehension as regards the provision in the postal bill relating to the delivery of mail on Sundays. This provision does not require the closing of post-offices on Sundays, which would be quite impossible, owing to the fact that the transit mail has to be sorted and also the mail collected in cities for dispatch to other destinations. To stop the movement of this mail would mean a serious clogging of the whole system of mail transportation and consequent inconvenience to the public.

"At present most of the mail received on Sunday for delivery by carrier Monday is worked after midnight on Sunday, and therefore the law will not affect this mail. It will be delivered as promptly as hitherto. Mail received up to midnight on Saturday for lock-boxes will be distributed to the boxes and will be available to boxholders on Sunday as usual.

There is at present no street delivery of mail by letter carriers on Sunday, and therefore the law makes no change in this regard. In short, the only mail that will be affected under a reasonable construction of the new law is that received at the post-offices on Sunday and hitherto sorted on that day for distribution to lock-boxes.

"As the purpose of the law, which was clearly enacted in the interest of employes, is to reduce as far as practicable the amount of Sunday labor, the work of distributing Sunday mail to lock-boxes will be limited to certain classes of mail that cannot be held until Monday morning without serious inconvenience to the addressees. This mail will include that for newspapers and hotel guests. The latter is peculiarly transient in character and should not be delayed. This mail, like the special delivery mail, will be sorted out at the offices of dispatch and on the railway mail trains, in order to simplify the work of distributing it in the post-offices on Sunday.

"As practically all business houses are now closed on Sunday they do not object to the plan, which has been in force for a year, of holding their mail until Monday, realizing the benefit thus conferred on postal employes who are thereby relieved from Sunday labor.

Liberal Construction.

"In order to give the new provision as liberal a construction as possible, postmasters will be instructed on application to have their employes sort out in emergency cases on Sunday, letters of special importance. This will supplement the present privilege of having all mail delivered on Sunday that carries a special delivery stamp.

"By the proposed changes in the method of putting up mail in the offices of origin and in its handling on the railway mail trains, it is believed that a satisfactory distribution can be made in post-offices on Sundays with far less work than is now required. Thus the law can be made to confer great benefits on postal employes without inconvenience to the public."

Minority Leader Mann, of the House, author of the provision prohibiting the delivery to the "general public" of mail on Sunday, discussed the subject to-day with postal officials. He said there was no intent on the part of Congress so to restrict the activities of the Post-Office Department as to inconvenience seriously the business public.

"It is absurd," he declared, "for anybody to assume that Congress meant to close post-offices as tight as a wedge on Sunday. We simply required that there should be no delivery of mail

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